
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY VITALITY

A Report on Federal Funding Streams Available to the English-speaking
Community of Quebec

SEPTEMBER 2023



CEDEC



This report was completed between February 2022 and August 2023 through a partnership between the Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN), the Community Economic Development and Employability Corporation (CEDEC) and YES Employment and Entrepreneurship. It is an initiative of English-speaking Quebec's Community Vitality Roundtables which bring together dozens of stakeholders from Quebec's English-speaking community to establish shared priorities and a common agenda for community development. The research and drafting of this report were completed by Paul Holley, PhD.

Funded by the Government of Canada / Financé par le gouvernement du Canada.

Canada 

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Executive Summary

The following report provides an overview of the main federal funding streams for the English-speaking community in Quebec (ESCQ) along with the French-speaking community in the rest of Canada. This includes an overview and analysis of the Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions (CED-Q), including the Official Languages Economic Development Initiative (EDI) and other official language minority communities (OLMCs) specific funding streams: Regional Economic Growth through Innovation (REGI), the Quebec Economic Development Program (QEDP), and the Community Futures Program (CFP). As a means of comparing funding levels for the French-speaking community outside of Quebec, this study also reviews Canada Economic Development for the Rest of Canada (CED-ROC).

Further investigation delves into current and historic disbursements of the Enabling Fund, which aims to enhance the development and vitality of official language minority communities (OLMCs) in Canada, and the related Economic Action Network, which brings together federal and community representatives with economic and human resource development mandates to discuss cooperation mechanisms and initiatives aimed at improving the vitality and economic development of OLMCs. This report also presents a literature review and secondary data on the socioeconomic conditions experienced by official language minority communities in Canada, demonstrating how English-speakers in Quebec are faring much worse than their French-speaking counterparts in the province and across Canada.

The report summarizes some best practices in supporting OLMCs in Canada, describing the mandate of the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages (OCOL) to ensure representation in the Government of Canada, preserve and develop OLMCs and promote the equality of English and French in Canadian Society. YES' Business Support Program is presented as a key resource available to English-speaking entrepreneurs in Quebec. Canada's financial support to the *Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie* contributing to strategic directions of La Francophonie is also highlighted along with the OLMC initiative that focuses primarily on Francophone minority communities outside of Quebec. All the information gathered suggests a common theme: the English-speaking community's vitality is inextricably tied their economic development. One cannot exist without the other. Federal investment is therefore essential in building and preserving the community's vitality and the financial well-being of its members.

The report concludes with some recommendations to improve the social, economic and cultural outcomes for English speakers in Quebec and the organizations that serve them:

1. Improve transparency and accountability of federal funding streams for the ESCQ;
2. Increase federal funding levels to improve economic development opportunities for the English-speaking community of Quebec;
3. Build capacity of all community organizations serving English-speaking Quebecers to obtain federal funding;
4. Develop a community portal of funding opportunities, resources and tools for the ESCQ;
5. Provide mentorship opportunities for community organizations serving English-speaking Quebecers; and
6. Focus on access and quality supports to enhance economic activity across the province.

Study Objectives

The objectives of this research study are as follows:

1. Demonstrate the intrinsic link between economic development and community vitality making the case that Quebec's OLMC is underfunded by the main federal government economic development programs.
2. Provide a socio-demographic portrait of English speakers in Quebec to demonstrate the level of need in this community. Provide a comparison both to French speakers in Quebec and to OLMCs outside Quebec.
3. Provide an analysis of federal funding programs: CED-Q, EDI, and the Enabling Fund that includes:
 - a. Historical contributions (2003-2022) to OLMC that includes funding levels and any applicable indexation.
 - b. Analysis of the distribution of funding; how much is allocated to ESCQ, including through intermediary agencies such as the Community Futures Development Corporations (*Sociétés d'aide au développement des collectivités* or *SADC*). Who benefits and what are they doing with the funds?
 - c. Comparative analysis with other majority language communities and Quebec's OLMC and an analysis of best practices in supporting other OLMCs.
4. Provide recommendations to the federal government to better support Quebec's English-speaking minority community through economic development funding.

Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions (CED-Q)

Overview

The mission of Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions (CED-Q) is to promote the long-term economic development of the regions of Quebec by giving special attention to those regions where slow economic growth is prevalent or opportunities for productive employment are inadequate. CED-Q provides funding to support projects targeting entrepreneurial growth, innovation, diversification, and local economic development.

CED contributes to the economic vitality of all of Quebec's regions by leveraging their competitive regional advantages, such as wind power and marine technologies. It also supports the transition and diversification of communities that remain dependent on a limited number of sectors or that have been affected by an economic shock, such as the closure of the chrysotile mines.

CED achieves its results by supporting businesses, primarily SMEs and non-profit organizations through strategic investments. Through its twelve business offices across Quebec's regions and

the relationships it has developed with other economic development players, CED stays abreast of the needs of the regions and businesses and is able to offer financial support to carry out projects that support businesses and communities in their economic development efforts.

OLMC Specific Initiatives

REGI, QEDP and CFP are the three major programs that bring together the various financial assistance measures offered by CED.

- The **Regional Economic Growth through Innovation (REGI)** is a national funding program. It supports the economic growth of businesses and regions through innovation. In Quebec, it is delivered by CED, which takes into account the needs of each region.
- The **Quebec Economic Development Program (QEDP)** is a CED funding program that aims to help communities seize promising economic development and diversification opportunities.
- The **Community Futures Program (CFP)** supports local economic development and strengthens the capacity of communities to develop their full potential in a sustainable manner. The program's main objectives are:
 - stability, economic growth and job creation
 - diversified and competitive local economies in rural areas
 - the development of sustainable communities
 - Through this program, CED provides financial support for community development organizations in Quebec regions.

See Appendix for additional information related to CED-Q's OLMC specific initiatives.

Official Languages Economic Development Initiative (EDI)

The goal of CED-Q's Economic Development Initiative for Official Languages is to support the development and diversification of English-speaking minority communities in Quebec. The funding mechanism may serve to kickstart innovative or entrepreneurial projects, solidify partnerships or diversify economic activities in these communities. Projects are analyzed against specific criteria, namely:

- the economic benefits for an official language minority community (OLMC)
- the project's contribution to the Initiative's objectives and expected results
- alignment with CED's mandate and priorities
- the incentive nature of the assistance and the demonstration of the financial need required for the project to be able to go ahead, taking into account other existing funding sources
- the proponent's management capacity
- the viability of the business or organization
- the degree of risk
- the impact on the competition

- the availability of CED funding

Examples of CED-funded projects include:

- Development of strategies (intelligence, specifications, studies, diagnoses or action plans)
- Networking and business contacts (for organizations that support entrepreneurship)
- Information, consulting and support services
- Implementation of a commercialization strategy
- Acquisition of equipment, IT tools and technologies
- Facility development, construction, modernization or expansion
- Recruitment or use of specialized resources (to promote official languages in Quebec’s French-speaking business community)

CED-Q Funding History

Over the last five years, the Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions (CED-Q) funding stream has received average authorities of \$375.32 million through appropriation acts and other legislation while spending an average of \$359.10 million. Spending is planned to decrease to \$223.25 million by 2023-24. During this time, CED-Q regions lapsed an average of \$16.2 million from three votes. On average, 3.6 per cent of the spending authorities granted by Parliament to Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions through an appropriation act have lapsed compared to an average government-wide lapse of 12 per cent. Lapsing funds is a normal and expected part of any budgetary process. Consult the Appendix for detailed information about total CED – Quebec funding for all initiatives (including OLMC). Table 1 (see Appendix) shows Authorities, Expenditures and Planned Spending for CED-Q and Table 2 for federal grant and contribution agreements in Quebec (not actual expenditures), dealing with languages (official or Indigenous). OLMC received an allocation of \$9.4 million for 50 projects in the Fiscal Year 2021. Table 3 in the Appendix gives an overview over a selection of Grants and Contribution Agreements. Table 4 and Figure 1 respectively show Cash Flow statements and for the CED-Q funding stream for the years 2015 – 2021. Figure 2 shows an infographic for CED-Q Regions.

Canada Economic Development for the Rest of Canada (CED-ROC)

Canada Economic Development initiatives for the official language minority community in the rest of Canada (Francophones outside of Quebec) are summarized below:

<i>Ontario</i>	<p>The Ministry of Francophone Affairs, in collaboration with several partner ministries, has developed a Francophone Economic Development Strategy for Ontario. This strategy is supported by three strategic pillars:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Francophone entrepreneurship and innovation 2. Bilingual skilled workforce: education, training and employability 3. Promoting Ontario’s Francophonie as an economic asset <p>The strategy identified several existing programs and initiatives in response to the issues raised by the business and social enterprise communities. The implementation will be done through a gradual approach aimed at promoting</p>
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	<p>existing programs to Francophone businesses so that they can benefit from them and enhancing these programs as needed. The results targeted by the implementation of the strategy include: (a) increasing the Francophone economic footprint; (b) improving access to a qualified and bilingual workforce; and (c) creating jobs and expanding market opportunities.</p>
<i>The Prairies</i>	<p>Francophone economic development organizations (FEDOs) are part of the Western Canada Business Service Network, including one for each of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. FEDOs enhance the vitality of official language minority communities (OLMCs) across Western Canada and assist in their economic development. Each has its own board of directors with broad representation from across the province. Board members are knowledgeable about business and challenges facing Francophone entrepreneurs. Support from PrairiesCan enables these FEDOs to provide enhanced services to Francophones, including training, business and community economic development, access to capital, information services, marketing advice, networking and mentoring.</p>
<i>British Columbia</i>	<p>In April 2001, Société de développement économique de la Colombie-Britannique (SDEBC) joined the Western Canada Business Service Network. Francophone economic development organizations (FEDOs) enhance the vitality of official language minority communities (OLMCs) across Western Canada and assist in their economic development. SDEBC has its own board of directors with broad representation from across British Columbia. Board members are knowledgeable about business as well as the challenges facing Francophone entrepreneurs. Support from PacifiCan enables SDEBC to provide enhanced services to Francophones, including training, business and community economic development, access to capital, information services, marketing advice, networking and mentoring.</p>
<i>Atlantic Canada</i>	<p>The Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency helps Acadian and francophone communities in Atlantic Canada grow their economy. Non-profit organizations in OLMCs are eligible for support. The plan has three building blocks: strengthening our communities, strengthening access to services, and promoting a bilingual Canada. Every year up to \$1.1 million is invested in Acadian and francophone communities through the EDI. To be eligible, non-profit organizations must serve Acadian or francophone communities in Atlantic Canada. Chosen projects will be those that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide business advice and support • foster research and development • help to reach new markets • boost innovation • improve productivity • support francophone immigration <p><i>To receive EDI funding, projects must:</i></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support the economic development of an Acadian or francophone community • help businesses grow and become more competitive • secure at least 25 per cent of funding from other sources <p><i>Funding is available to non-profit organizations such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic development associations • provincial Crown corporations • colleges, universities and other post-secondary institutions • municipalities • business and technology institutes
<i>Northern Canada</i>	CanNor is investing over \$285,000 to foster the economic and entrepreneurship development of the Francophone community in the Northwest Territories. The Government of Canada is making investments to help Francophone businesses and communities affected by the pandemic meet new challenges and to help them succeed in a post-COVID economy. On the heels of International Francophonie Day, the Government of Canada is making key investments to ensure the sustainability and vitality of the Francophone business community in the Northwest Territories. Total current and/or past funding information was not readily available for these programs from their websites. Table 5 in the Appendix shows contact information for each prairie province.
<i>Other CED-ROC Funding</i>	A Global initiative for Canadian Provinces has been established called Welcoming Francophone Communities Initiative to increase the vitality of francophone communities across Canada. Funding for the initiative comes from the 2018–2023 Action Plan for Official Languages: Investing in Our Future. This plan was announced as part of the 2018 federal budget. Table 6 in the Appendix shows the annual amount given to each community to implement their activities.

In 2021–2022, CED pursued the delivery of three initiatives that support the industries hardest hit by COVID-19: the Regional Relief and Recovery Fund (RRRF), the Canadian Seafood Stabilization Fund (CSSF) and the Regional Air Transportation Initiative (RATI). These initiatives, which are available in both official languages on the CED website and through program advisors, have helped mitigate the negative effects of the pandemic on all businesses, entrepreneurs and workers, including those in OLMCs.

Enabling Fund

The Enabling Fund aims to enhance the development and vitality of official language minority communities (OLMCs) by strengthening community capacity and promoting partnerships in the areas of human resources and community economic development with the goal to strengthen and connect linguistic minorities in the provinces. Generally, these communities consist of Francophones who reside outside of Quebec or English-speaking residents of Quebec. The Enabling Fund supports the economic and human resource development of OLMCs through the

activities of national and regional organizations and by engaging community leaders and encouraging partnerships. The use of funds connect linguistic minorities and establish continuous collaborative relationships between them, including improved multiple areas of economic development such as entrepreneurship, job placement and investments. Funding is provided to not-for-profit organizations that provide leadership in economic and human development matters on behalf of the OLMCs in their respective province or territory. These organizations are part of two networks:

1. The Réseau de développement économique et d'employabilité (RDÉE), composed of RDÉE Canada (the national coordinating body) and 12 provincial/territorial organizations in Francophone and Acadian communities; and
2. The Community Economic Development and Employability Corporation (CEDEC) for English-speaking communities in Quebec.

Contribution agreements signatories are expected to carry out activities related to:

- **Community economic development:** Promoting businesses (for example trade missions, supporting development of supply-chains), promoting the communities as tourist destination, holding events to recruit workers, implementing revenue-generating events (for example tourism products).
- **Human resources development:** Developing learning tools, facilitating learning events (for example, workshops, training sessions, camps), and providing guidance and support to job seekers and assistance to employers in meeting their skill needs (e.g. job fairs, matching services).
- **Community capacity:** Leading processes to encourage community participation (for example community economic planning, leveraging stakeholders' efforts and priority setting), providing business-networking opportunities, assessing local needs, and planning/sustaining development activities.

The Enabling Fund also supports the Economic Action Network. The Network is the result of collaborative work between the Enabling Fund staff and representatives from the Francophone and English-speaking minority community organizations who are contribution agreement signatories under the Enabling Fund. It brings together federal and community representatives with economic and human resource development mandates to discuss cooperation mechanisms and initiatives aimed at improving the vitality and economic development of OLMC.

The Economic Action Network also allows for collaboration on joint projects known as Signature Projects that are expected to:

- Expand on existing projects (e.g., best practices) or bridge a gap between existing projects.
- Have national, regional, or multi-regional scope and/or impact.
- Support the development and/or deepening of co-operation and partnership across sectors.
- Help identify and test better ways of helping persons prepare for, return to or keep employment and be productive participants in the labour force.
- Have significant learning implications for multiple stakeholders.

For more information on the Enabling Fund, please visit: [Evaluation of the Enabling Fund for Official Language Minority Communities - Canada.ca](#). The annual report of the Enabling Fund is located at [enabling-fund-official-language-minority-communities-EN.pdf \(canada.ca\)](#).

Best Practices Supporting OLMCs

In 2020-2021, through the *2018-2023 Action Plan for Official Languages: Investing in our Future* (Action Plan), the Government of Canada invested a total amount of nearly \$82 million for activities that support the development of the English-speaking community in Quebec, and to promote bilingualism and second-language learning.

Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages

The Commissioner of Official Languages of Canada has a mandate to take all measures within his power to ensure that the three main objectives of the Official Languages Act are met:

1. Ensure the equality of English and French in Parliament, the Government of Canada, the federal administration and the institutions subject to the Official Languages Act;
2. Support the preservation and development of official language minority communities in Canada;
3. Promote the equality of English and French in Canadian society.

Publications, including annual reports are located here: [Publications | Le Commissariat aux langues officielles - Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages \(clo-ocol.gc.ca\)](#).

La Francophonie

Canada is one of the founding countries and an active member of the IOF, in which it has continued its strong and sustained engagement for more than 50 years. Canada is the second largest donor to the Francophonie's institutions, with contributions totalling nearly \$42 million in 2020-2021. Its financial support, in particular to the IOF, contributes to achieving the missions of La Francophonie, defined in [La Francophonie's 2015-2022 strategic framework](#) and illustrated in the [IOF's 2019-2022 programming](#). Canada's participation in La Francophonie enables it to promote its values and advance its foreign policy and development priorities in the Francophone world. Canada's weight within La Francophonie is strengthened by the engagement of the provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec as member governments and Ontario as an observer government. For more information, visit: [Canada and La Francophonie](#).

Two Francophonie institutions are headquartered in Canada: [l'Institut de la Francophonie pour le développement durable \(IFDD\)](#), in Quebec City, and the [University Agency of La Francophonie \(AUF\)](#) in Montreal. The AUF boasts more than 30 Canadian higher education and research institutions among its ranks. Three Canadian cities are active within the International Association of Francophone Mayors (AIMF), Montreal, Quebec and Repentigny, as well as three federations of municipalities.

Canada's actions within La Francophonie are aimed at promoting peace, democracy, human rights and gender equality; refocusing La Francophonie on the French language and its values; promote

the French fact in all its diversity, including in the digital space; supporting the continuous improvement of the governance, transparency and effectiveness of La Francophonie's institutions; and providing international visibility for the Canadian Francophonie, particularly minority communities.

OLMC Initiative

The OLMC Initiative has been ongoing for a number of years, and focuses primarily on FMCs outside of Quebec, given the department's limited role with respect to immigration and integration in Quebec. The evaluation examined performance in relation to the various activities under this Initiative. Conclusions and recommendations based on this assessment are presented in the following report: [Evaluation of the Immigration to Official Language Minority Communities \(OLMC\) Initiative - Canada.ca](#).

YES Business Support Program

YES Employment + Entrepreneurship offers English-speaking entrepreneurs across Quebec (online and in-person) a host of resources and evidence-based programs to help launch new businesses or expand current SMEs. YES' Business Support Program provides up and coming entrepreneurs with one-on-one business coaching, legal and accounting clinics, mentorship opportunities with industry experts, networking events, video tutorials, e-learning courses, access to financing through partners, ongoing workshops and webinar series from business models to SEO strategies and a small business directory to provide entrepreneurs with vital information and visibility to support their business ventures and promote long-term economic development for the official language minority community of Quebec. YES has been helping entrepreneurs for more than 26 years and sees over 2000 clients annually.

Study Limitations

The main limitation of this study is access to information. Funding allocations for the Quebec's English-speaking community are not readily available and a lack of transparency exists around the mechanisms employed to distribute these allocations. At the onset of this study, multiple government sites and reports were consulted (CED-Q, Official Languages, Enabling Fund, etc.) but ultimately had little information to support the study's objectives. To obtain more detailed and consistent funding information for the English-speaking community in Quebec, a formal request to the Library of Parliament was made through a local constituency office. The request was granted, and two financial databases were sent: (1) "Federal grant and contribution agreements in Quebec, done either by CED, or dealing with languages (official or Indigenous) or enabling," and (2) "Transfer payments made in Quebec by the CED and payments made under a program for official (i.e. minority) languages, the Enabling Fund, or diversity programs in Québec."

While these two databases provided much more information that was readily available online, there were still major limitations. For instance, while the list of grants described the funding source, program name, recipient name and amounts dispersed, there was no information about how the funds were used or if they were solely used to promote economic development within the English-speaking community of Quebec. Further research would need to be done to better understand how

these funds are used after dispersal. This would involve documentation of how many members of the English-speaking community were impacted by the funds, either directly or indirectly. A set of key performance measures could also be identified based on the funding sources and stated objectives.

In summary, there is limited information available to help organizations serving the English-speaking community understand the full scope of its influence over how federal funds are used. While we know how much funding is allocated, nominally for the community, further study is required to better assess if the agencies responsible for managing these funds understand community needs well enough to distribute funding effectively and equitably.

Recommendations

Improve transparency and accountability of federal funding streams for the ESCQ

After conducting an analysis of funding programs for the English-speaking community of Quebec (CED-Q, EDI and the Enabling Fund), it became apparent that this information is not readily available. A thorough search was conducted online via government websites, annual reports financial statements, but yielded only general information – not specifics about funding for the ESCQ.

A formal access-to-information request was filed with the Library of Parliament to obtain funding data for the ESCQ, to include federal grants and contribution agreements in Quebec, done either by CED, or dealing with languages (official or Indigenous) or the enabling fund. While this request did yield more detailed information about funding streams for the official language minority community in Quebec, including recipient names, locations, years of funding and the program under which they were funded (e.g., Quebec Economic Development Program, Regional Economic Growth through Innovation, Enhancement of Official Languages Program, Enabling Fund – OLMC, etc.), it still did not contain the level of detail necessary to determine annual funding levels for the English-speaking community in Quebec. Moreover, it did not specify the activities that were conducted under federal grants and contributions that directly involved or impacted the English-speaking community. Instead, general statements of program purpose were reported such as “regional innovation” (**CED-Q**) or “enhance accessibility for people with disabilities” (**Enabling**) or “cooperation with the community sector (**Official Languages**).”

It is therefore recommended that accountability of funding streams for the ESCQ be improved by developing and maintaining a database of all community organizations serving the English-speaking community that receive federal funding under CED-Q, the Enabling Fund and Official Languages detailing annual funding amounts, programs and activities that directly target the English-speaking community and any outputs (products) and outcomes that result from these activities. This information is likely already being collected, in part, by federal agencies and community organizations in Quebec; however, the information is not centralized and therefore not accessible to the English-speaking community. For comparative purposes, a similar documentation of funding streams for French-speaking communities within Quebec and in the rest of Canada would also be beneficial and increase the transparency of federal funding streams to Canada’s official language minorities.

Increase federal funding levels to improve economic development opportunities for the English-speaking community of Quebec

After conducting an analysis of socioeconomic outcomes and prospects for the English-speaking community of Quebec, it became readily evident that Quebec's linguistic minority underperforms relative to the French-speaking majority in Quebec and the French-speaking minority in the rest of Canada, not to mention English-speakers outside of Quebec as well. Clearly, English speakers are disadvantaged on many accounts the organizations that serve them are underfunded as evidence by declining investments and uncovered costs of operations since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. For instance, in 2021 there was a \$22.9 million shortfall in funding provided by Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions (CED-Q) as calculated by the difference between the net cost of operations and net cash provided by the Government of Canada. Moreover, planned spending under the CED-Q funding stream is expected to decrease to \$232 million by FY2024-25, reaching an all-time low over the past decade. Without increased investment, income inequality and other socioeconomic deficits will continue to grow within the English-speaking community of Quebec, especially for visible minority English speakers in the Quebec regions.

Build capacity of all English-speaking community organization to obtain federal funding

Also tied to the issue of **accessibility** and **centralization** of information related to federal funding sources that the ESCQ is eligible to apply for is **capacity-building**. To improve equitable access to federal funding streams for organizations serving the English-speaking community of Quebec, capacity development trainings should take place regularly throughout all Quebec regions related to grant application development, conducting local needs assessments to identify community priorities, along with data collection and program evaluation strategies. Providing open and accessible capacity development trainings to smaller organizations serving the English-speaking community in all regions of Quebec will help to reduce the divide between larger, more established organizations that have a successful track record in acquiring federal funds and those smaller organizations that have limited capacity and resources to acquire funding in support of their programs and community-based initiatives.

Develop a community portal of funding opportunities, resources and tools for the ESCQ

To facilitate building the capacity of English-speaking organizations and institutions in Quebec, a set of learning resources or tools should be developed and made available to organizations online through a community portal (e.g., recordings of capacity development trainings, grant writing workshops, research studies/findings, blueprints for implementing and evaluating programs that serve the ESCQ, etc.). These tools should be free of charge and promoted throughout the regions to ensure awareness and equitable access. An added element to this community portal could be an open forum whereby English-speaking community organizations could document needs and priorities and share information about best practices and funding opportunities. It is recommended that these capacity development resources and tools be housed on the website Quebec Community Groups Network (QCGN) and tied to the annual community development priorities of the English-speaking community of Quebec.

Provide mentorship opportunities for English-speaking community organizations in Quebec

Another strategy for improving the capacity of English-speaking organizations and communities would be to develop a brief mentorship program whereby smaller community organizations or those organizations with limited resource development can be linked up with more established organizations and experts with specialized knowledge in their field. An organizational mentor can provide coaching and ongoing support related to administration and governance, financial reporting, and accountability, as well as training opportunities related to program development, policy briefs, grant writing and evaluation. They can also facilitate partnerships between organizations serving the English-speaking community of Quebec, which can have the added benefit of concentrating resources, reducing duplication of efforts, and increasing community impact. Similar models that exist include Innoweave, an organization that focuses on making practical tools more accessible across the community sector to build organizations' capacity to innovate and improve outcomes.

Focus on access and quality supports to enhance economic activity across the province

To ensure that English-speaking communities are able to sustain or enhance the economic activities created there needs to be investments in developing the English-speaking entrepreneurial ecosystem. Limited funding levels can lead to increased competition within the community as organizations are competing for the same funding ((e.g., CED-Q, Enabling Fund, Official Languages Programs). An ecosystem approach could clarify whether select organizations are more designated as service providers, funders and others as networkers and communication enablers. Funding dedicated to support the English-speaking is often placed within organizations that are not fully integrated or represented by the English-speaking community. It also favors larger, more established organizations with a proven track-record in obtaining federal funds over newer, smaller, resource-deprived organizations that do not have the in-house capacity to apply for competitive government funds. All organizations can play a role in supporting economic development without duplicating existing quality services and supports. This approach can ensure that core functions are adequately funded by government and that complementary initiatives can build off the base and create new collaborations and find alternative funding resources such as private and philanthropic.

CED-Q – Additional information related to OLMC Specific Initiatives

REGI, QEDP and CFP are the three major programs that bring together the various financial assistance measures offered by CED.

Regional Economic Growth through Innovation (REGI). REGI is a national funding program. It supports the economic growth of businesses and regions through innovation. In Quebec, it is delivered by CED, which takes into account the needs of each region.

Programs, funds and initiatives included in REGI:

- **Aerospace Regional Recovery Initiative – Quebec:** Helping Canadian aerospace SMEs emerge from the pandemic with the capacity to compete on the global stage.
- **Business scale-up and productivity:** Support for SMEs and NPOs for innovative projects that foster business growth and competitiveness.
- **Jobs and Growth Fund – Quebec:** Funding to help create jobs and position local economies for long-term growth.
- **Ecosystem of regional innovations:** Support for NPOs to create an innovation-friendly entrepreneurial environment that fosters business growth and productivity.

Quebec Economic Development Program (QEDP). The QEDP is a CED funding program that aims to help communities seize promising economic development and diversification opportunities.

Programs, funds and initiatives included in QEDP:

- **Diversify your economy:** Support for SMEs and NPOs to help them attract international organizations to the regions, draw tourists from outside Quebec or acquire community economic facilities.
- **Economic Recovery for Lac-Mégantic:** Support for Lac-Mégantic’s economic and commercial recovery in the aftermath of the 2013 rail accident.
- **Major Festivals and Events Support Initiative – Quebec:** Helping major Canadian festivals and events hit hard by the economic impacts of COVID-19 to adapt and enhance their activities as the economy recovers.
- **Tourism Relief Fund – Quebec:** Helping the tourism sector to adapt its activities and position it for future growth.
- **Official Languages Economic Development Initiative*:** Support for SMEs and NPOs to foster the economic development of official language minority communities.

Official Languages Economic Development Initiative (EDI)

Examples of CED-funded projects include:

- Development of strategies (intelligence, specifications, studies, diagnoses or action plans)
- Networking and business contacts (for organizations that support entrepreneurship)
- Information, consulting and support services
- Implementation of a commercialization strategy
- Design of products and services
- Acquisition of equipment, IT tools and technologies
- Facility development, construction, modernization or expansion
- Recruitment or use of specialized resources (to promote official languages in Quebec's French-speaking business community)

For SMEs (*Small to Medium Size Enterprises*)

- Financial assistance generally amounting to up to 50% of authorized costs.
- The funding is repayable, without interest. Repayment begins two years after the end of the project.

For Non-Profit Organizations

- Non-repayable financial assistance generally amounting to up to 90% of authorized costs.

Examples of eligible clients include:

- SME in an RCM outside the Greater Montréal region where English-speakers make up more than 5% of the total population
- NPO in an RCM whose population includes more than 500 English-speakers

From 2021-2022 ACHIEVEMENTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 41
(Part VII of the Official Languages Act)

CED implemented five new pan-Canadian initiatives announced in Budget 2021, to allow all communities in Quebec to participate in the transition to a more resilient, sustainable and inclusive economy. The programs underwent a GBA+ assessment to ensure they meet the needs of all Quebec communities, including OLMCs:

- **Jobs and Growth Fund (JGF):** For many businesses, the pandemic has been a period of change conducive to innovation and the adoption of technology. In order to adjust to telework, e-commerce, supply issues, adjustments to distribution networks and social distancing measures, SMEs need to adopt new practices and technologies and new ways of doing business. The JGF was set up to help businesses and the organizations that support them build resilience and grow, while improving their environmental performance.
- **Aerospace Regional Recovery Initiative (ARRI):** The aerospace industry has been hit hard by the drop in airline demand and is facing a slower recovery in 2022. The ARRI is intended to help the Canadian aerospace industry, and SMEs in particular, emerge from the pandemic with an enhanced capacity to compete on the world stage, and to support the transition to a greener industry.
- **Tourism Relief Fund (TRF):** Tourism has been among the sectors most affected by the pandemic, primarily because of public-health measures and travel restrictions. The TRF was set up to help tourism businesses and organizations overcome the impacts of the pandemic and position themselves going forward.
- **Major Festivals and Events Support Initiative (MFESI):** Major festivals and events are key levers of economic activity and tourist attraction. The pandemic has had a major impact on festivals, the workers who make a living from them, and the communities that benefit from them, all across the country. The MFESI was put in place to help major festivals and events overcome the impacts of the pandemic and position themselves going forward.
- **The Canada Community Revitalization Fund (CCRF)** was implemented to assist communities with community infrastructure projects and the upgrading of existing infrastructure to help them get back on their feet after the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021–2022, via all the initiatives and measures put in place to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic (including economic recovery measures), CED supported 41 projects located in OLMCs for a total of \$15.9M in financial assistance.

Tables and Figures

Table 1. Authorities, Expenditures and Planned Spending for CED-Q

Year	Authorities \$M	Actual Spending \$M	Planned Spending \$M
2016-17	\$319.50	\$315.95	
2017-18	\$314.37	\$311.43	
2018-19	\$296.68	\$293.14	
2019-20	\$331.74	\$324.62	
2020-21	\$614.32	\$550.38	
2021-22	\$548.60		
2022-23	\$586.17		\$586.17
2023-24			\$304.06
2024-25			\$232.35

Table 2. Federal grant and contribution agreements (CED-Q)

Year/Fiscal Year	Languages	Enabling	CED Grants Minority Language
2005		5,400,000	
2008		2,910,524	
2010		3,218,594	
2012		645,282	
2013		753,752	
2014		9,293,197	
2015		1,695,762	
2018-19	\$74,795,105	15,412,313	
2019-20	85,703,562	5,485,189	70,048,811
2020-21	93,851,996	5,302,106	68,787,597
2021-22	20,903,817	9,136,628	
Total	\$275,254,480	\$59,253,347	\$138,836,408

Table 3. Total expenditures for the Enabling Fund for Official Language Minority Communities

FY	Total Expenditures \$Thousands	Projected expenditures \$Thousands
2018-19	\$14.50	
2019-20	\$15.38	
2020-21	\$16.90	
2021-22		\$17.02
2022-23		\$17.25
2023-24		\$16.52

Table 3 (see left) shows that for each of the fiscal years 2018-19, 2019-20, and 2020-21, the Fund sought to achieve one result: The targeted ratio of dollar(s) invested by non-EF-OLMC partners for every dollar invested by the EF-OLMC in community economic development and human resource

development is at least \$2. The target was achieved for the fiscal year 2019-2020 (\$2) but not for the fiscal years (2018-2019 - \$1.2) and (2020-2021 - \$1.5), which might be related to a lack of available funds due to the fiscal restrictions stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 4. CED-Q Cash Flows from Audited Financial Statements (2015-2021)

Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<i>Statement of Cash Flows (Unaudited) For the Year Ended March 31</i>	(in thousands of dollars)						
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	151,447	168,204	196,726	216,182	173,920	213,040	377,089
Non-cash items:							
Amortization of tangible capital assets	-273	-295	-341	-359	-353	-782	-677
Gain (Loss) on disposal of tangible capital assets	-2	0	-3	0	0	--	--
Services provided without charge by other government departments (note	-5,449	-5,385	-5,963	-6,031	-5,632	-6,161	-6,357
Reclassification of assets under construction / Transition payments for imp	974	3	0	0	813	0	0
Variations in Statement of Financial Position:							
Increase (decrease) in accounts receivable and advances	-8	487	398	-903	388	700	-987
Increase (decrease) in prepaid expenses	-10	43	-33	-20	15	70	-62
Decrease (increase) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-1,919	8,435	4,594	2,466	3,170	-675	-15,080
Decrease (increase) in vacation pay and compensatory leave	201	-140	-226	-50	-148	-716	-830
Decrease (increase) in future employee benefits	-263	78	278	165	-72	260	99
Cash used in operating activities	144,698	171,430	195,430	211,450	172,101	205,736	353,195
Capital investing activities							
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	556	321	278	495	851	1,061	1,016
Proceeds from disposal of tangible capital assets	-1	-28	-12	0	0	-5	0
Cash used in operating activities	555	293	266	495	851	1,056	1,016
Net cash provided by Government of Canada	145,253	171,723	195,696	211,945	172,952	206,792	354,211
Net cost of operations - Net cash provided by GOC	6,194	-3,519	1,030	4,237	968	6,248	22,878

Table 5: Contact information for each prairie province

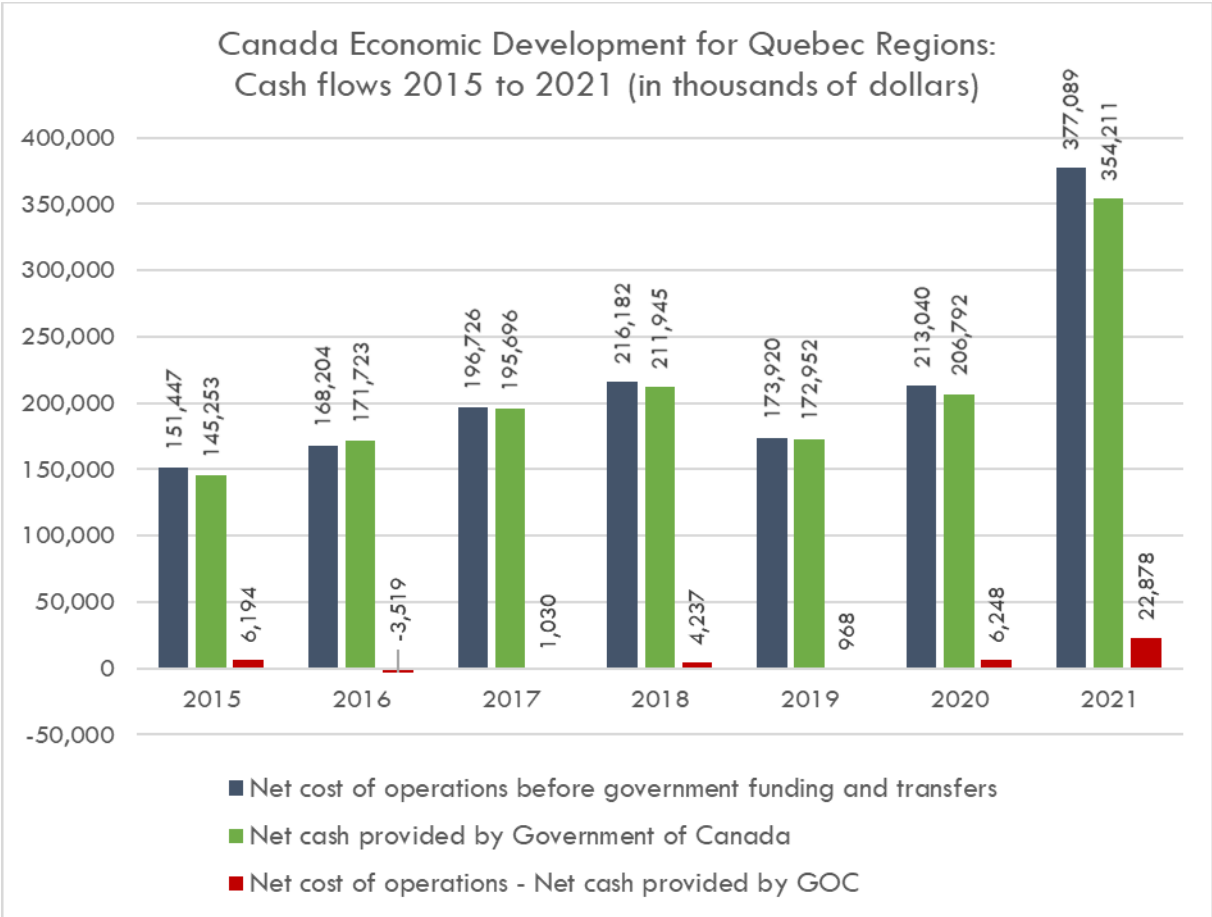
Province	Website	Phone	Email
Alberta	Conseil de développement économique de l'Alberta	1-888-414-6123	info@lecdea.ca
Saskatchewan	Conseil économique et coopératif de la Saskatchewan	1-800-670-0879	info@ccs-sk.ca
Manitoba	Conseil de développement économique des municipalités bilingues du Manitoba	1-800-990-2332	cdem@cdem.com
British Columbia	Société de développement économique de la Colombie-Britannique	1-877-732-3534	info@sdecb.com
Ontario	Francophone Economic Development Strategy ontario.ca	1800-268-7507	Contact us ontario.ca
Atlantic Provinces	Economic Development Initiative - Canada.ca	1-888-576-4444	ACOA Business Information Services
Territories	Government of Canada investment supports Francophone community in Northwest Territories - Canada.ca Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency (cannor.gc.ca)		

Table 6: Funds allocated to each francophone community

Province or territory	Community	Annual funds available
Prince Edward Island	Évangéline Region	\$209,402
Nova Scotia	Municipality of the District of Clare	\$232,629
New Brunswick	Haut-Saint-Jean	\$327,016
Newfoundland and Labrador	Labrador City-Wabush	\$215,621
Ontario East	Hawkesbury	\$450,000
Ontario North	Sudbury	\$216,102
Southwest and Central Ontario	Hamilton	\$450,000
Manitoba	Seine River Region	\$360,242
Saskatchewan	Moose Jaw and Gravelbourg	\$277,194

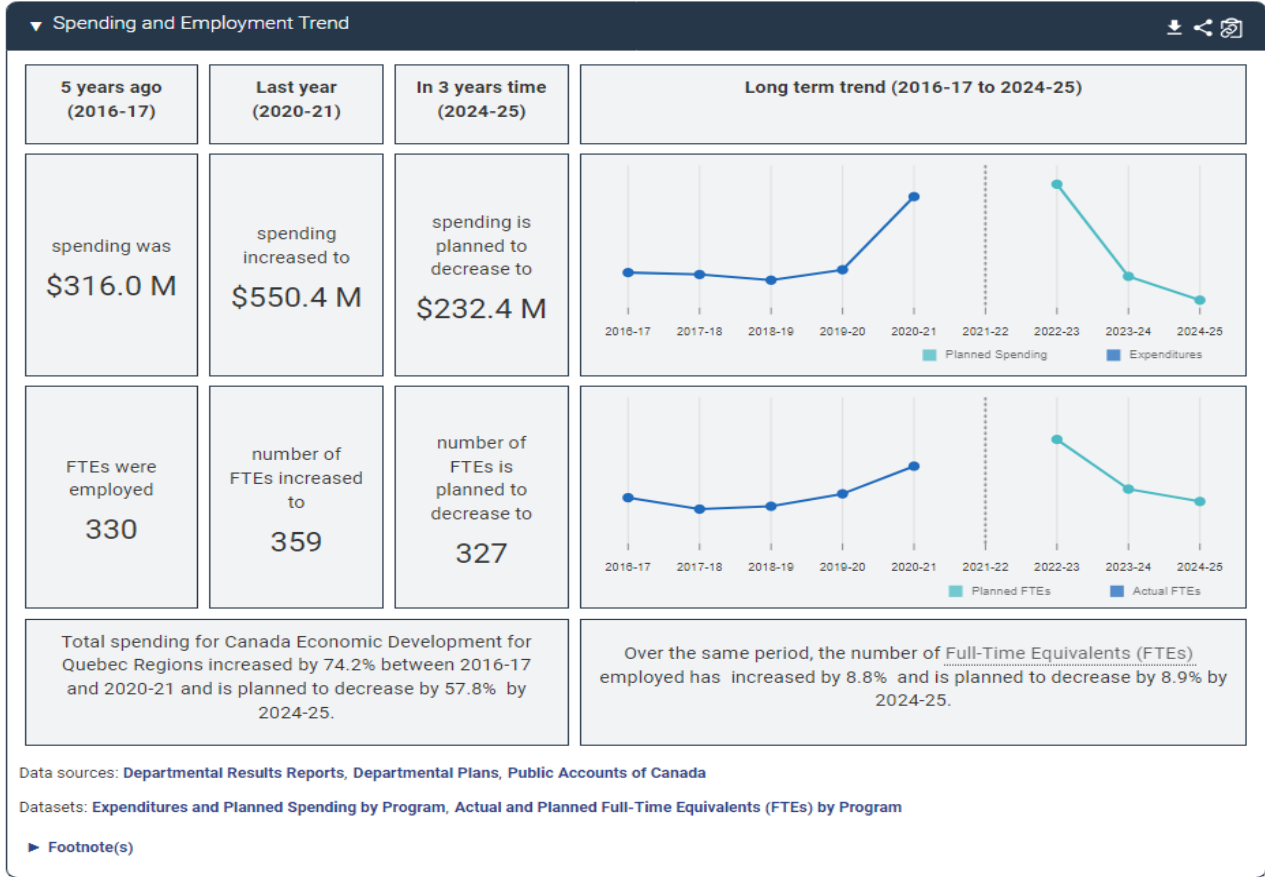
Alberta	Calgary	\$450,000
British Columbia	Prince George	\$431,401
Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	\$101,890
Yukon	Whitehorse	\$102,749
Nunavut	Iqaluit	\$100,756

Figure 1. CED-Q Cash Flows from 2015 to 2021



Source: Financial Statements as of March 31 (https://ced.canada.ca/en/departamental-publications/?publication_types=13&publication_years=&page=2&limit=10)

Figure 2. CED-Q Infographic



Source: [GC InfoBase - Infographic for Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions](#)

Socioeconomic Portrait of Official Language Minority Communities

Despite having higher levels of education, English-speakers in Quebec tend to earn less and are less likely to work full-time hours than the French-speaking majority in Quebec and the French-speaking minority in the rest of Canada. Table S1 (mother tongue), based on Census 2016 data, around 26 per cent of English-speaking Quebecers have earned a university degree compared to 18 % of Francophone Quebecers, yet the unemployment rate is 2 per cent higher for English-speakers (8.6% vs. 6.6%) and median wages \$2,000 lower.

Compared to the French-speaking minority in the rest of Canada, median wages for English-speakers in Quebec are \$7,000 lower and poverty levels (based on LICO) nearly 7 per cent higher (15.9 per cent for English-speaking Quebecers vs. 9.4 per cent for French-speaking Quebecers, see Table S1). A similar story unfolds when one looks at First Official Language Spoken (FOLS) designations (see Table S2). FOLS English speakers in Quebec are more educated, have higher labour force participation and employment rates, yet they earn less and are more impoverished than their French-speaking counterparts in the rest of Canada (ROC). Generally, English-speaking Quebecers also perform lower socioeconomically than French-speaking Quebecers and English-speakers in the ROC.

Geography plays a key role when deciphering socioeconomic outcomes for Quebec's linguistic minority population. While the unemployment rate for English-speakers in Quebec hovered just below the 9 per cent mark in 2016 (see Figure S1), unemployment in the Côte-Nord and Gaspésie regions of Quebec is extremely high for English-speakers – nearly 26 and 22 per cent respectively. In Côte-Nord, the unemployment rate for English-speakers is more than twice as high as that for French-speakers (26% vs 12%). For those English speakers who are gainfully employed, their median wages tend to be significantly lower than the wages of French speakers (around \$3,000 less in Quebec overall, but almost \$7,500 lower in Côte-Nord).

Racialized communities in Quebec (and in the rest of Canada) are socioeconomically more vulnerable than non-visible minorities, amplified by double minority status (visible minority and linguistic minority, i.e., English-speaking visible minorities in Quebec) amplifies this. In Quebec, 30 per cent of English speakers are visible minorities compared to only one in 10 French speakers, mostly located in Montreal.

Segouin (2017) finds that “visible minorities, both native-born and immigrants, are more likely to experience a wage gap with respect to native-born whites than white immigrants” and “there are significant wage differences between visible minority groups and white individuals in Quebec.” Furthermore, there is strong evidence to suggest that “some minority groups who live in Quebec might be more financially disadvantaged than visible minorities living in the rest of Canada” (*ibid*). The tables below have been excerpted from the “Employment Profile of English-speakers in Quebec” conducted by the Provincial Employment Roundtable (PERT) in Quebec using 2016 Census data.

Table S1. Socioeconomic comparisons for Official Language Minority Communities in Canada (based on Mother Tongue)

Mother Tongue Socioeconomics	ENGLISH			FRENCH			ESCO -
	in Quebec	in ROC	GAP	in Quebec	in ROC	GAP	FSC in ROC
University degree*	26.0%	21.1%	4.9%	18.1%	20.1%	-2.0%	5.9%
Labour Force Participation	64.8%	67.1%	-2.3%	64.3%	62.4%	1.9%	2.4%
Employment	59.2%	61.8%	-2.6%	60.0%	57.5%	2.5%	1.7%
FT Employment	74.4%	76.0%	-1.6%	77.6%	79.9%	-2.3%	-5.5%
Unemployment	8.6%	7.9%	0.7%	6.6%	7.7%	-1.1%	0.9%
Avg. Income (Wages)**	\$ 40,459	\$ 45,798	-\$ 5,339	\$ 39,633	\$ 45,591	-\$ 5,958	-\$ 5,132
Median Income (Wages)**	\$ 31,000	\$ 37,000	-\$ 6,000	\$ 33,000	\$ 38,000	-\$ 5,000	-\$ 7,000
Low-Income (LICO-BT)	15.9%	10.7%	5.2%	11.0%	9.4%	1.6%	6.5%
Low-Income (LIM-BT)	20.0%	15.3%	4.7%	17.2%	16.3%	0.9%	3.7%
Low-Income (MBM)	13.4%	12.0%	1.4%	9.3%	11.4%	-2.1%	2.0%

*Bachelors degree or higher

**Wages are truncated at \$250,000 to account for skewness (non-normal distribution due to outliers).

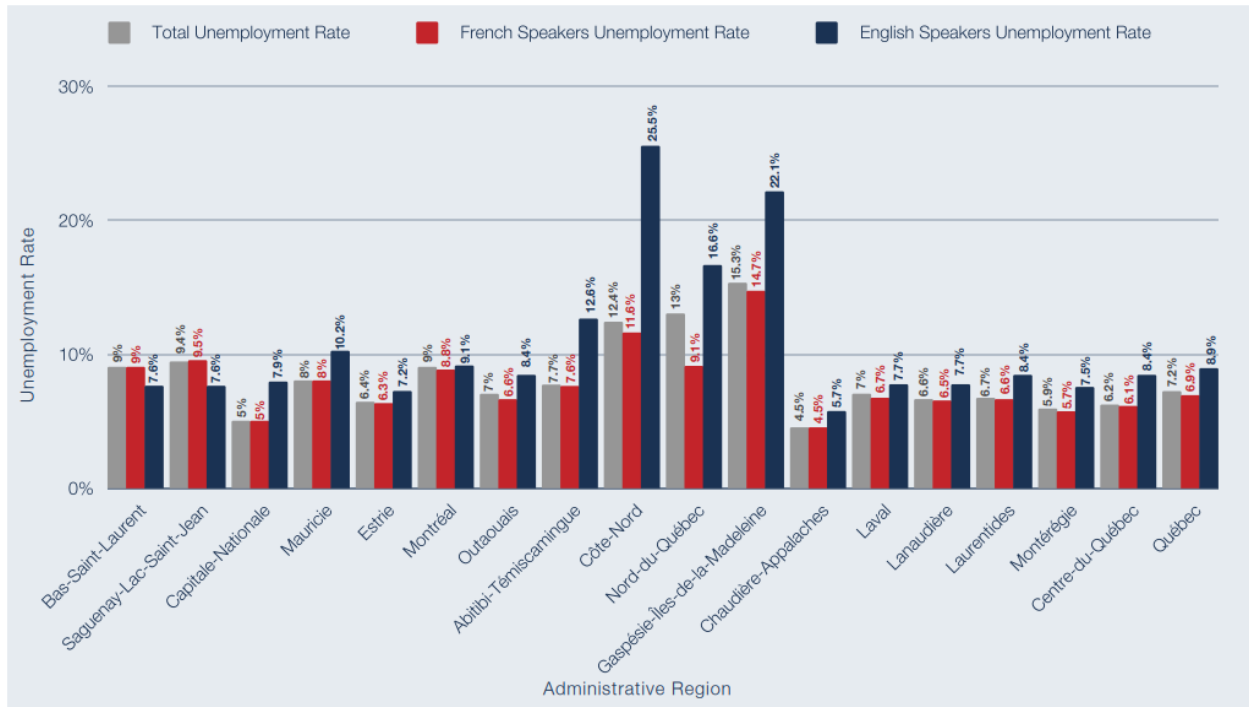
Table S2. Socioeconomic comparisons for Official Language Minority Communities in Canada (based on FOLS)

FOLS Socioeconomics	ENGLISH only			FRENCH only			ESCO -
	in Quebec	in ROC	GAP	in Quebec	in ROC	GAP	FSC in ROC
University degree*	28.8%	24.2%	4.6%	18.7%	20.5%	-1.8%	8.3%
Labour Force Participation	64.9%	66.5%	-1.6%	64.3%	62.6%	1.7%	2.3%
Employment	59.3%	61.3%	-2.0%	59.9%	57.8%	2.1%	1.5%
FT Employment	76.3%	76.5%	-0.2%	77.7%	80.5%	-2.8%	-4.2%
Unemployment	8.5%	7.8%	0.7%	6.8%	7.8%	-1.0%	0.7%
Avg. Income (Wages)**	\$ 40,534	\$ 45,073	-\$ 4,539	\$ 39,306	\$ 45,910	-\$ 6,603	-\$ 5,376
Median Income (Wages)**	\$ 32,000	\$ 36,000	-\$ 4,000	\$ 33,000	\$ 39,000	-\$ 6,000	-\$ 7,000
Low-Income (LICO-BT)	18.0%	12.4%	5.6%	11.9%	9.4%	2.5%	8.6%
Low-Income (LIM-BT)	22.2%	17.0%	5.2%	18.1%	16.3%	1.8%	5.9%
Low-Income (MBM)	14.6%	13.5%	1.1%	10.0%	11.3%	-1.3%	3.3%

*Bachelors degree or higher

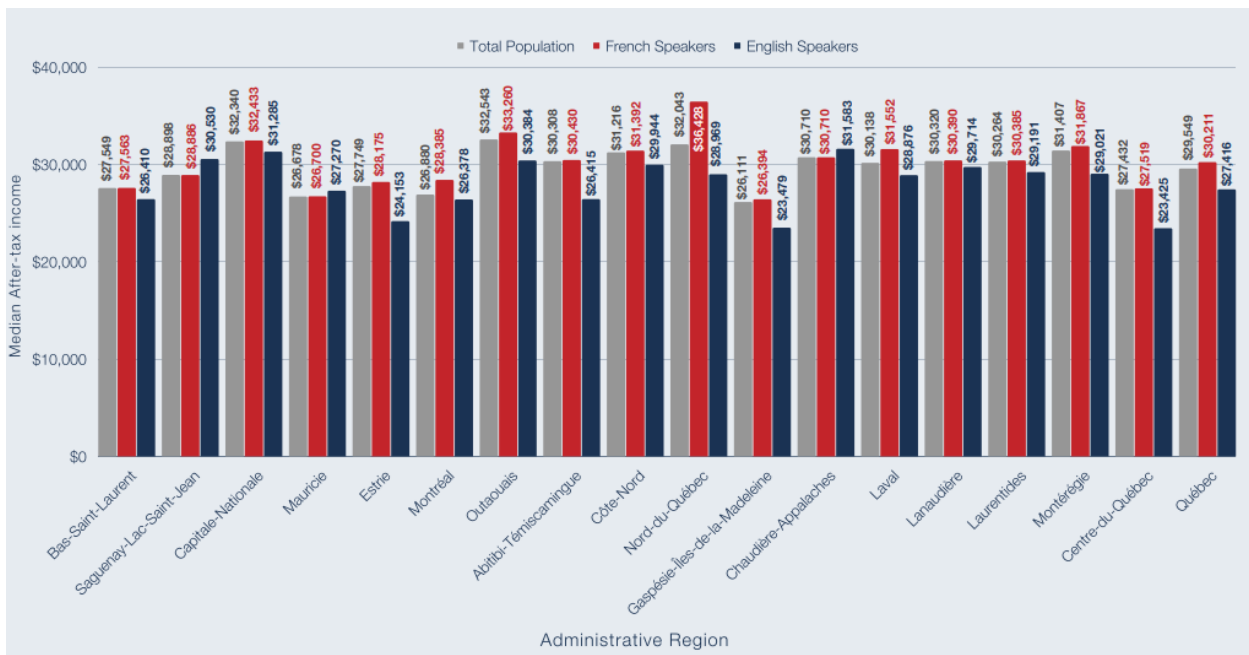
**Wages are truncated at \$250,000 to account for skewness (non-normal distribution due to outliers).

Figure S1. Unemployment rates for French and English-speakers in Quebec



Source: Provincial Employment Roundtable calculations based on data from Statistics Canada (2016).

Figure S2. Median Income (after-tax) for French and English-speakers in Quebec



Source: Provincial Employment Roundtable calculations based on data from Statistics Canada (2016).

Table S3. Visible minority population by language and Quebec region

**Total Visible Minority Population
Among English and French Speakers
Québec and its RTS Territories**

Region	Total English Speakers	English Visible Minority	Proportion of English Visible Minorities	Total French Speakers	French Visible Minority	Proportion of French Visible Minorities
RTS du Bas-Saint-Laurent	1,085	115	10.6%	188,850	1,680	0.9%
RTS du Saguenay – Lac-Saint-Jean	1,975	285	14.4%	266,835	2,490	0.9%
RTS de la Capitale-Nationale	14,210	3,160	22.2%	693,190	31,335	4.5%
RTS de la Mauricie-et-du-Centre-du-Québec	5,805	815	14.0%	484,480	8,505	1.8%
RTS de l'Estrie – CHU de Sherbrooke	37,015	2,565	6.9%	420,845	12,890	3.1%
RTS de l'Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	194,940	67,735	34.7%	148,080	37,745	25.5%
RTS du Centre-Ouest-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	185,920	77,885	41.9%	142,460	49,370	34.7%
RTS du Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	77,840	26,640	34.2%	209,025	34,520	16.5%
RTS du Nord-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	88,895	40,225	45.3%	314,370	114,265	36.3%
RTS de l'Est-de-l'Île-de-Montréal	74,575	21,065	28.2%	415,110	126,235	30.4%
RTS de l'Outaouais	70,580	12,010	17.0%	304,625	24,985	8.2%
RTS de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue	5,160	290	5.6%	137,925	1,680	1.2%
RTS de la Côte-Nord	5,175	70	1.4%	85,085	720	0.8%
RTS du Nord-du-Québec	390	10	-	13,265	255	1.9%
RTS de la Gaspésie	8,090	95	1.2%	67,840	440	0.6%
RTS des Îles	695	-	-	11,495	45	0.4%
RTS de Chaudière-Appalaches	3,755	495	13.2%	404,685	5,165	1.3%
RTS de Laval	91,115	24,155	26.5%	311,535	78,530	25.2%
RTS de Lanaudière	14,215	2,180	15.3%	471,015	27,045	5.7%
RTS des Laurentides	37,555	3,720	9.9%	538,760	17,650	3.3%
RTS de la Montérégie-Centre	53,570	22,010	41.1%	332,790	36,120	10.9%
RTS de la Montérégie-Est	19,130	5,175	27.1%	484,810	30,240	6.2%
RTS de la Montérégie-Ouest	83,300	15,980	19.2%	343,710	18,435	5.4%
RTS du Nunavik	8,770	55	0.6%	2,400	60	2.5%
RTS des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James	14,180	70	0.5%	2,085	55	2.6%
Québec	1,097,920	326,810	29.8%	6,795,275	660,460	9.7%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.

Table S4. Education levels by language and visible minority status

Education Levels of Visible Minority Populations by Linguistic Groups Québec, 2016						
English Speakers - numbers	Population Aged 15+	No Diploma or Degree	High School or Equivalent	Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate	College/CEGEP/ Non-University Certificate	University Degree
Total English Speakers	932,840	150,385	229,665	85,385	164,805	302,605
Visible Minority Population	274,820	39,545	65,750	19,665	43,520	106,350
Chinese	45,160	3,735	8,935	1,340	6,590	24,565
South Asian	54,045	10,455	15,885	2,430	7,565	17,720
Black	44,870	9,165	12,405	6,210	8,595	8,490
Filipino	26,430	2,600	7,195	2,070	5,075	9,490
Latin American	27,085	3,530	5,475	2,830	4,355	10,895
Southeast Asian	13,925	2,860	3,350	985	2,285	4,445
Arab	32,750	3,485	6,125	1,925	4,525	16,695
West Asian	14,280	1,755	2,545	705	1,575	7,700
Not a visible minority	658,015	110,840	163,910	65,720	121,285	196,260
English Speakers - percentages	Population Aged 15+	No Diploma or Degree	High School or Equivalent	Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate	College/CEGEP/ Non-University Certificate	University Degree
Total English Speakers	100.0%	16.1%	24.6%	9.2%	17.7%	32.4%
Visible Minority Population	100.0%	14.4%	23.9%	7.2%	15.8%	38.7%
Chinese	100.0%	8.3%	19.8%	3.0%	14.6%	54.4%
South Asian	100.0%	19.3%	29.4%	4.5%	14.0%	32.8%
Black	100.0%	20.4%	27.6%	13.8%	19.2%	18.9%
Filipino	100.0%	9.8%	27.2%	7.8%	19.2%	35.9%
Latin American	100.0%	13.0%	20.2%	10.4%	16.1%	40.2%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	20.5%	24.1%	7.1%	16.4%	31.9%
Arab	100.0%	10.6%	18.7%	5.9%	13.8%	51.0%
West Asian	100.0%	12.3%	17.8%	4.9%	11.0%	53.9%
Not a visible minority	100.0%	16.8%	24.9%	10.0%	18.4%	29.8%
French Speakers	Population Aged 15+	No Diploma or Degree	High School or Equivalent	Apprenticeship or Trades Certificate	College/CEGEP/ Non-University Certificate	University Degree
Total French-speakers	5,652,213	1,139,133	1,189,488	1,033,655	998,743	1,291,195
Visible Minorities	475,965	85,718	92,823	62,253	76,193	158,973
Not a Visible Minority	5,176,250	1,053,410	1,096,658	971,408	922,550	1,132,220
Total French-speakers	100.0%	20.2%	21.0%	18.3%	17.7%	22.8%
Visible Minorities	100.0%	18.0%	19.5%	13.1%	16.0%	33.4%
Not a Visible Minority	100.0%	20.4%	21.2%	18.8%	17.8%	21.9%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.

Table S5. Labour force status by language and visible minority status

Labour Force Status of Visible Minority Populations by Linguistic Groups Québec, 2016					
English Speakers - numbers	Population Aged 15+	In the Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labour Force
Total English Speakers	932,840	608,050	553,945	54,105	324,790
Visible Minority Population	274,820	181,930	161,695	20,235	92,890
Chinese	45,160	28,340	25,560	2,780	16,820
South Asian	54,045	34,975	30,865	4,115	19,070
Black	44,870	29,080	25,160	3,915	15,790
Filipino	26,430	19,510	18,260	1,250	6,925
Latin American	27,085	20,510	18,395	2,115	6,580
Southeast Asian	13,925	9,485	8,630	860	4,445
Arab	32,750	20,705	17,730	2,975	12,050
West Asian	14,280	8,975	7,785	1,195	5,305
Not a visible minority	658,015	426,120	392,245	33,870	231,895
English Speakers - percentages	Population Aged 15+	In the Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labour Force
Total English Speakers	100.0%	65.2%	91.1%	8.9%	34.8%
Visible Minority Population	100.0%	66.2%	88.9%	11.1%	33.8%
Chinese	100.0%	62.8%	90.2%	9.8%	37.2%
South Asian	100.0%	64.7%	88.2%	11.8%	35.3%
Black	100.0%	64.8%	86.5%	13.5%	35.2%
Filipino	100.0%	73.8%	93.6%	6.4%	26.2%
Latin American	100.0%	75.7%	89.7%	10.3%	24.3%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	68.1%	91.0%	9.1%	31.9%
Arab	100.0%	63.2%	85.6%	14.4%	36.8%
West Asian	100.0%	62.9%	86.7%	13.3%	37.1%
Not a visible minority	100.0%	64.8%	92.1%	7.9%	35.2%
French Speakers	Population Aged 15+	In the Labour Force	Employed	Unemployed	Not in the Labour Force
Total French-speakers	5,652,213	3,636,983	3,386,573	250,410	2,015,233
Visible Minorities	475,965	333,895	294,355	39,540	142,070
Not a Visible Minority	5,176,250	3,303,088	3,092,215	210,865	1,873,168
Total French-speakers	100.0%	64.3%	93.1%	6.9%	35.7%
Visible Minorities	100.0%	70.2%	88.2%	11.8%	29.8%
Not a Visible Minority	100.0%	63.8%	93.6%	6.4%	36.2%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.

Table S6. Income levels by language and visible minority status

Income Levels of Visible Minority Populations by Linguistic Groups Québec, 2016				
English Speakers - numbers	Total Population	Low Income (\$20,000 or Less)	\$20,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 and Overs
Total English Speakers	1,097,925	524,100	328,605	245,215
Visible Minority Population	326,815	182,140	99,295	45,370
Chinese	51,320	28,685	13,770	8,870
South Asian	64,090	36,035	20,115	7,945
Black	57,750	33,180	17,750	6,815
Filipino	32,160	15,720	13,430	3,010
Latin American	30,470	14,925	10,195	5,350
Southeast Asian	16,165	8,855	4,710	2,600
Arab	37,730	22,140	9,660	5,925
West Asian	15,835	9,550	4,360	1,930
Not a visible minority	771,110	341,960	229,305	199,850
English Speakers - percentages	Total Population	Low Income (\$20,000 or Less)	\$20,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 and Overs
Total English Speakers	100.0%	47.7%	29.9%	22.3%
Visible Minority Population	100.0%	55.7%	30.4%	13.9%
Chinese	100.0%	55.9%	26.8%	17.3%
South Asian	100.0%	56.2%	31.4%	12.4%
Black	100.0%	57.5%	30.7%	11.8%
Filipino	100.0%	48.9%	41.8%	9.4%
Latin American	100.0%	49.0%	33.5%	17.6%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	54.8%	29.1%	16.1%
Arab	100.0%	58.7%	25.6%	15.7%
West Asian	100.0%	60.3%	27.5%	12.2%
Not a visible minority	100.0%	44.3%	29.7%	25.9%
French Speakers	Total Population	Low Income (\$20,000 or Less)	\$20,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 and Overs
Total French-speakers	6,795,280	2,942,230	2,235,015	1,618,025
Visible Minorities	660,455	403,165	174,040	83,250
Not a Visible Minority	6,134,815	2,539,065	2,060,975	1,534,775
Total French-speakers	100.0%	43.3%	32.9%	23.8%
Visible Minorities	100.0%	61.0%	26.4%	12.6%
Not a Visible Minority	100.0%	41.4%	33.6%	25.0%
<i>Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.</i>				

Table S7. Low Income cut-offs by language and visible minority status

**Low Income Cut-Off Status
of Visible Minority Populations by Linguistic Groups
Québec, 2016**

English Speakers - numbers	Total to Whom LICO Applies	Living Below LICO	At or Above LICO
Total English Speakers	1,077,555	195,300	882,255
Visible Minority Population	326,740	90,445	236,295
Chinese	51,315	15,380	35,935
South Asian	64,080	16,970	47,110
Black	57,725	16,040	41,685
Filipino	32,150	5,635	26,515
Latin American	30,460	6,880	23,580
Southeast Asian	16,165	3,740	12,425
Arab	37,715	13,900	23,815
West Asian	15,835	6,235	9,600
Not a visible minority	750,820	104,855	645,965
English Speakers - percentages	Total to Whom LICO Applies	Living Below LICO	At or Above LICO
Total English Speakers	100.0%	18.1%	81.9%
Visible Minority Population	100.0%	27.7%	72.3%
Chinese	100.0%	30.0%	70.0%
South Asian	100.0%	26.5%	73.5%
Black	100.0%	27.8%	72.2%
Filipino	100.0%	17.5%	82.5%
Latin American	100.0%	22.6%	77.4%
Southeast Asian	100.0%	23.1%	76.9%
Arab	100.0%	36.9%	63.1%
West Asian	100.0%	39.4%	60.6%
Not a visible minority	100.0%	14.0%	86.0%
French Speakers	Total to Whom LICO Applies	Living Below LICO	At or Above LICO
Total French-speakers	6,773,380	811,110	5,962,270
Visible Minorities	660,355	165,180	495,175
Not a Visible Minority	6,113,020	645,930	5,467,090
Total French-speakers	100.0%	12.0%	88.0%
Visible Minorities	100.0%	25.0%	75.0%
Not a Visible Minority	100.0%	10.6%	89.4%

Source: JPocock Research Consulting, based on data from the 2016 Census, Statistics Canada. Language concept is First Official Language Spoken with dual responses distributed equally.

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